



King County

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CLERK
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

May 12, 2009

The Honorable Dow Constantine
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
COURTHOUSE

Dear Councilmember Constantine:

Enclosed is the Superior Court Targeted Facilities Master Plan (SC Targeted FMP) for juvenile and family justice facilities. This SC Targeted FMP is the culmination of tremendous effort to develop a series of seven scenarios for a new King County Youth Services Center (YSC) facility at 12th Avenue and East Alder Street in downtown Seattle. My approval and submission of this plan to the King County Council completes the project program planning for a new YSC courthouse consistent with K.C.C. 4.04.200. The accompanying proposed motion accepts the SC Targeted FMP in accordance with Code requirements.

The questions of whether to build a new YSC facility, and how large to build it, should be considered with a full understanding of the information contained within the SC Targeted FMP and against the backdrop of the county's current financial situation. The enclosed plan is data neutral and makes no recommendation on a preferred scenario or approach. The deliberations of the SC Targeted FMP Steering Committee, included with this letter, resulted in a consensus position that Scenarios One, Three and Four be removed from consideration. I am not making a recommendation for a particular scenario at this time.

By way of background, the YSC site currently includes three buildings:

- **The Alder Tower**, housing a total of seven Juvenile Offender and Dependency courtrooms;
- **The Alder Wing**, housing Juvenile Court Records, Seattle Public Schools' Alder School, and some Department of Juvenile Detention offices. The second floor of the Alder Wing is largely abandoned; and
- **The Spruce Detention Facility**, King County's only youth detention facility.

There is a desperate need to replace the Alder Tower and Wing of the YSC. Although the Spruce Detention Center portion of the YSC is in good condition and less than 20 years old, the

Alder Tower and Alder Wing have reached the end of their useful lives. Both are roughly 40 years old and have significant major maintenance needs, in excess of \$20 million in deferred maintenance alone. Both the Alder Tower and Wing have been on the Space Plan “watch list” for building replacement since 2006. I recommend replacement of the Alder Tower and Alder Wing on the project timeline included in the SC Targeted FMP.

History of the Superior Court Targeted FMP

In 2004, Facilities Management Division staff, working with design firm Arai Jackson Ellison Murakami, LLP as consultants, examined the YSC site. Working with the neighboring Squire Park community, they developed an initial site plan that considered the housing development potential of the north portion of the site, along with a new YSC courthouse. The report and its recommendations for the site were released in late 2005. However, further action on the report’s development recommendations was put on hold at the direction of the King County Council due to council’s decision to mandate an operational planning effort targeted on Juvenile and Family Court operations.

In September 2006, the King County Council approved the Superior Court Targeted Operational Master Plan (SC Targeted OMP). The SC Targeted OMP focused on a unified “full-service” children and family court model.¹ The SC Targeted OMP recommended co-location of juvenile and family law functions in either one or two new courthouses in King County. From this recommendation, Phase I of the SC Targeted FMP effort was completed in 2008 and resulted in an initial series of courthouse facility options. The cost to co-locate juvenile and family justice facilities in the various Phase I options ranged between roughly \$350 and \$500 million, with the King County Superior Courts’ recommended option in the \$450 million range.

Given the extreme costs of these options, I recommended that staff revisit the assumptions regarding the SC Targeted FMP, focusing on the possibilities at the YSC site. There were several reasons for an Alder-centered approach:

- **The Spruce Detention Facility:** a major cost factor in the Phase I FMP options was the cost for construction of new detention facilities, at \$100 million or more. The Spruce Detention Facility is fully functional and in good condition, and should provide sufficient capacity through 2032.
- **Court Operations during Construction:** the logistical challenges of moving to a new site, with transfers of juveniles in-custody to court appearances and the like, could be limited to the extent that these functions could remain onsite during project construction.
- **Community Interest and Participation:** surrounding communities and stakeholders are familiar with the YSC facility and willing to participate in the development of the entirety of the YSC site, as evidenced by the initial site planning that occurred prior to the SC Targeted OMP in 2005.

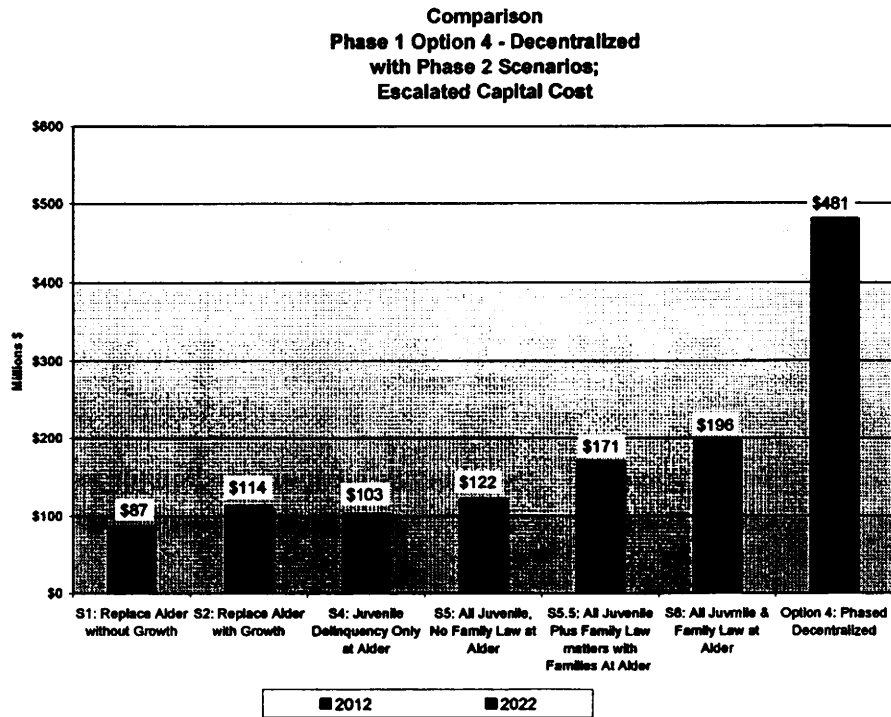
¹ The SC Targeted OMP did not include all of Superior Court’s operational needs, specifically excluding civil and criminal law needs from the OMP (and resulting FMP) processes.

- **Property and Opportunity Costs:** the YSC site is large, nearly nine acres, containing enough land in a central-city environment for the potential facility. Relocating the facility to downtown or a suburban site would have significant costs, either in obtaining land for the facility, or in opportunity costs for development of the facility on smaller county-owned parcels (such as Goat Hill) not present at the YSC site.
- **Potential Public-Private Opportunities:** the location and size of the YSC site presents opportunities for public-private partnerships in the development of the site. The north end of the site has housing and commercial possibilities affording both opportunities for potential revenue for the facility development, but also shared costs in parking, site conditions, and the like.

Beginning in October 2008, staff conducted a Request for Proposals process that resulted in responses from seven developer teams. Following an evaluation and interview process conducted in February, four teams were approved for participation in a Request for Proposals process for the project scenario.

Focusing on the YSC site, staff developed a series of scenarios for the potential new facilities. The King County Superior Court, Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Office and Executive branch agencies worked diligently to make significant reductions in growth and space assumptions. Their efforts in large part resulted in a major reduction in total capital costs as shown in the table on the following page.

The resulting scenarios range from replacing the Alder Tower and Wing to current capacity and code requirements to the complete co-location of all north county juvenile and family law courtrooms. The SC Targeted FMP examines all seven scenarios in detail.



The project capital costs estimated for each of the scenarios above are based on a detailed list of spaces and consultant-developed capital costs. These estimates are preliminary approximates that may vary greatly from the final capital costs. The determination of the final project cost depends upon the economy, the construction delivery method, and the size and configuration of the new YSC facility. Expert construction cost estimating consultants developed the costs with project information provided by FMD staff, benchmarking the costs to other courthouse projects nationwide over the past few years. This process provided the rough costs for comparing and contrasting the relative scenario costs. Please note that many recent government construction projects have experienced lower bids than estimated, and recently completed projects have experienced lower per square foot costs.

A listing of each of the FMP's seven scenarios, with total order of magnitude capital costs and number of courtrooms needed, is provided in the chart on the next page:

Superior Court FMP Scenarios: # of Superior Court Courtrooms and Capital Costs

	New Alder Courtrooms		Other New SC Courtrooms: 2022		Capital Cost (Millions) ²	
	2013	2022	KCCH ³	MRJC	2013/14	2022
1. Replace the Alder Wing and Tower of the Youth Services Center without growth.	7	0	0	0	\$87.4	0
2. Replace the Alder Wing and Tower with growth under a continuation of current operations.	9	1	3	4	\$106.0	\$8.1
3. Replace the Alder Wing and Tower with a facility consistent with the recommendation of the 2005 Arai/Jackson Report ⁴ .						
4. Replace the Alder Wing and Tower with a facility sized to handle only countywide juvenile offender cases and northend Becca cases; co-locate all northend dependency cases with northend family law cases in the King County Court House.	7	1	5	4	\$95.3	\$8.1
5. Replace Alder Wing and Tower with a facility sized to handle all juvenile offender cases countywide and all northend Becca and juvenile dependency cases.	10	1	3	4	\$113.9	\$8.1
5.5 Replace the Alder Wing and Tower with a facility large enough to co-locate all juvenile offender cases countywide, northend Becca cases; all northend juvenile dependency cases.	15	2	(-5) ⁵	4	\$158.4	\$13.1
6. Replace the Alder Wing and Tower with a facility large enough to co-locate all juvenile offender cases countywide, northend Becca cases and all northend juvenile dependency cases with all northend cases for family law.	19	2	(-8)	4	\$182.8	\$13.5

² The capital cost figures provided do not include costs for development of parking at the YSC site.

³ The number of courtrooms for the KCCH is the number needed for growth in services through 2022 from the current courtroom count. Superior Court has converted 3 courtrooms into office space, and another courtroom was converted into a Family Law Information Center in 2009. These conversions would likely need to be reversed to provide the courtrooms needed for growth.

⁴ Scenario 3 was eliminated during Phase 2 of the FMP planning as the facility and site requirements were very similar to Scenario 4.

⁵ The negative numbers in Scenarios 5.5 and 6 account for the number of courtrooms vacated in the KCCH, with functions relocated to the new YSC building(s). There is an unaccounted cost for any period these courtrooms remain vacant.

Roles of Juvenile and Family Courts

In considering the SC Targeted FMP scenarios, it is important to note the distinctions between Juvenile Court matters and those of family law and the Unified Family Court. The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over the following case types: Juvenile Offender, Dependency, and Becca.

- Juvenile Offender cases are incidents where a juvenile is accused of committing an offense. An “offense” is behavior that would be a crime if done by an adult.
- Juvenile Dependency cases are those where a child has:
 - been abandoned by his or her parent, guardian, or other custodian,
 - been abused or neglected by the person legally responsible for his or her care, or
 - no parent, guardian, or custodian capable of providing adequate care.
- “Becca” is an umbrella of case types relating to a child’s welfare: Truancy, At-Risk Youth, and Child in Need of Services (CHINS).

Countywide, Juvenile Offender cases are heard at the YSC. Other juvenile case types are heard in varying locations among the three county courthouses (YSC, the King County Courthouse, and the Maleng Regional Justice Center). In the Northend of the county, Juvenile Dependency cases are heard at the YSC. Southend Dependency cases are heard at the Maleng Regional Justice Center (MRJC). Similarly, Becca cases are heard Northend at the YSC, with Southend cases heard at the MRJC.

As part of these responsibilities, Superior Court operates three different Juvenile Court therapeutic courts in partnership with the King County Department of Community and Human Services, the State of Washington Department of Social and Health Services, and its community providers: Juvenile Drug Court, Juvenile Treatment Court and Family Treatment Court. Each of these therapeutic courts targets a specific population. These programs closely monitor client participation in substance abuse and mental health treatment.

Family Court handles all family law matters, include divorces with or without children, parenting issues, paternity determinations, adoptions, support issues and modifications, protection order petitions, and guardianship-related matters. A set of dedicated Unified Family Court judges generally hears dissolution (divorce) cases involving children. Other matters may be heard by judges assigned to the Civil Department, including divorces without child custody issues.

Decision on a New YSC Facility

The decision process for a new YSC facility began with council's approval of the SC Targeted OMP. The next phase of project development depends upon council's ultimate determination of the facility's size and funding from the SC Targeted FMP.

The decision framework must recognize that the current budget environment may continue for some time. As the council is well aware, the revenues available to the General Fund for county operations have been drastically reduced by the ongoing economic crisis. Hard decisions on which programs and personnel to fund were made in the 2009 budget process. Similarly, very difficult decisions will need to be made in this year's budget process and for the foreseeable future. Even assuming additional revenue tools become available from our efforts in Olympia, the underlying reality will not change. Departmental budgets will have to be cut.

The decision framework should also consider these fundamental principles:

- Continuing to work in partnership with the Squire Park community surrounding the YSC site,
- Making the highest use of the YSC site,
- Building long term flexibility into the new YSC facility,
- Maintaining the SC Targeted OMP's focus on providing therapeutic justice, and
- Balancing the new YSC courthouse's project costs with the county's long-term policy goals.

These principles recognize the importance of integrating the value of the YSC site for the county and the Squire Park community, creating a long-term vision for the site that brings together the county's and community's needs. With the investment contemplated in the SC Targeted FMP, the YSC site will remain the location of a critical county facility for decades. We must make sure we appropriately leverage the value of this unique county-owned site for maximum benefit to both the county and Squire Park.

The decision on a new YSC courts facility must be considered in this light. Moving forward with a new YSC courthouse is not just a capital project decision. It is also a significant operational decision. Selecting a facility scenario does not just commit the county to the size of a new YSC courthouse. It commits the county to its future operational requirements. We must look closely at the operational impacts that will result from the courthouse we select, especially in increased operational costs. We must also be aware of the potential of creating a new, higher, level of operating costs that could later be seen as the constitutional minimum for court services.

The tremendous need for a new YSC courthouse must not overwhelm practical considerations of what voters will be willing to pay for and what we can afford to operate. Any increase in courthouse operating costs must be offset by a decrease in operating costs somewhere else. Responsible decision-making must take these considerations into account.

Therapeutic Justice and Courtroom Co-Location

The vision of therapeutic justice described in the SC Targeted OMP and SC Targeted FMP should be a county priority. The county's multitude of efforts in providing therapeutic approaches to issues involving children and families, from Mental Illness/Drug Dependency (MIDD) strategies to the "one judge" model court underway at the YSC, are especially important during these challenging times. We must continue to focus on holistic efforts that provide easy access to social services and treatment for families in crisis.

Similarly, the policy goal of co-location of juvenile and family law in one facility has tremendous merit. But it is important to recognize that providing therapeutic justice and co-location of juvenile and family law are not synonymous. All of the SC Targeted FMP growth scenarios provide for services to juveniles and families in need, as all of the growth scenarios provide the same staff positions for juvenile and family services. A total of 10 positions are included, six that are MIDD-funded⁶ and four that are unfunded. Among these scenarios, the staff difference is only in the location of these Full Time Employees (FTEs) between the King County Courthouse (KCCH) and the YSC courthouses. Providing therapeutic justice is not the cost driver in the SC Targeted FMP scenarios, as the services themselves require only a small capital investment, and the services positions are largely MIDD or grant funded.

The decision on the size of a new YSC courthouse is about the level of co-location. Presently, Juvenile Dependency and Juvenile Offender courtrooms are co-located at the YSC – the model reflected in Scenarios 1, 2 and 5 of the SC Targeted FMP. Likewise, Juvenile Dependency and Family Law courtrooms are currently co-located at the MRJC. Scenario 4 mirrors the MRJC model. Scenarios 5.5 and 6 expand co-location to include Juvenile Offender, Juvenile Dependency and Family Law courtrooms, with Scenario 6 completely co-locating all three case types in one facility (for the county's Northend). The greater the level of co-location, the greater the capital and operating costs.

Distinguishing the capital and operating costs for co-location from therapeutic justice is important because of the large capital and operating costs involved in any new YSC courthouse scenario. All of the SC Targeted FMP scenarios fundamentally provide for therapeutic justice.

⁶ The SC Targeted FMP staff projections all contain 10 Superior Court and criminal justice agency FTEs that are new juvenile and family law services positions. Six of these positions are already funded by particular strategies included in the one tenth of one percent sales tax for Mental Illness and Drug Dependency.

We need to be mindful as we plan for the new YSC facility that we are aware of the cost drivers for the scenarios, and not lose our focus that providing therapeutic services to juveniles and families in crisis must be our overriding concern.

Interim Steps Minimize Near-Term Operating and Capital Costs

Among the SC Targeted FMP scenarios, the premium for the construction of a courthouse co-locating Northend Juvenile and Family Law cases is estimated at no less than \$68.9 million – the difference between Scenario 5 and Scenario 6 in first phase costs. The ongoing annual operational cost increase for the Scenario 6 courthouse is estimated at \$1.7 million over current expenditures, not including criminal justice staff costs. These proposed costs contain inherent tradeoffs with other immediate criminal justice capital and operating needs: new secure beds, Community Corrections expansion, Sheriff's evidence storage, and other needs.

The decision on the size of a new YSC courts facility is not all-or-nothing. An interim phasing approach should be considered, embracing co-location as a policy goal, but tempered with the reality of our present budget constraints. While the SC Targeted FMP scenarios are written as particular choices, they are actually guidance tools in selecting a facility plan. The full range of alternatives includes project phasing and land banking at the site for future facility expansion.

The long term vision of co-location is not foreclosed by selection of a smaller facility today. In 1916, King County opened its new Courthouse. It was five stories tall. In 1931, six additional stories were added to the building. King County has effectively used phased approaches in addressing its courthouse needs during trying financial times before. We should consider doing so again.

Next Steps

With this letter, I am forwarding the SC Targeted FMP for council's acceptance. Replacing the Alder Tower and Wing of the YSC is a necessity. Given the significant facility and budget issues that remain, I am not making a recommendation on a particular facility scenario or financing strategy at this time. However, I believe that the principles identified in this letter provide the waypoints to use in our continuing discussions regarding the best facility and financial approach to take with respect to the county's plan for a new YSC facility. I look forward to continuing to work with you to address this important issue and the county's long-term capital needs for juvenile justice and family law.

Thank you in advance for consideration of this letter and the attached motion. Please call Kathy Brown, Director of the Facilities Management Division, at 206-296-0631 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kurt Triplett", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kurt Triplett
Interim King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Tom Bristow, Interim Chief of Staff

Saroja Reddy, Policy Staff Director

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

Frank Abe, Communications Director

Bob Cowan, Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

Beth Goldberg, Deputy Director, OMB

The Honorable Dan Satterberg, King County Prosecutor

The Honorable Bruce Hilyer, Presiding Judge, Superior Court

The Honorable Barbara Linde, Chief Presiding Judge, District Court

The Honorable Sue Rahr, King County Sheriff

Kathy Van Olst, Director, Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention

David Fleming, Director, Seattle-King County Department of Public Health (DPH)

James. J. Buck, County Administrative Officer, Department of Executive
Services (DES)

Kathy Brown, Director, Facilities Management Division, DES

SC Targeted FMP Steering Committee
February 24, 2009 Meeting: Compiled Summary of Scenario Comments

Steering Committee Recommendations	
CONSENSUS:	<p>Following discussion on Scenario 2's approach to dependency cases, Judge Trickey called the question on recommending that particular scenarios be removed from further consideration.</p> <p>By group consensus, the recommendation was:</p> <p>Scenarios 1, 3, and 4 should be removed from consideration.</p> <p>Varying degrees of support for scenarios 2, 5, 5.5 and 6.</p> <p>A Scenario 7, consisting of the cost for one site serving all county juvenile and family case needs, should be considered.</p>

Superior Court Committee Members and Attendees	
<p>Hon. Judge Trickey (voting member)</p> <p><i>Co-Chair SC FMP Steering Committee</i></p> <p>Fmr. Presiding Judge KC Superior Court</p>	<p>The King County Courthouse (KCCH) was built in 1916 and we're still in it. The Alder courthouse will be 40 years old by the time of the project. When we consider the scenarios, we must remember we're building a building for the next 50 years or more.</p> <p>We must build the biggest building, allowing flexibility in the future. This is a bad time to be a visionary, but it is precisely the time we need to be visionary.</p>

Superior Court Committee Members and Attendees	
<p>Hon. Judge Clark (voting member)</p> <p>Fmr. Chief Judge Juvenile Court KC Superior Court</p>	<p>From the start of this process in the Operational Master Plan (OMP), the goal has been to link families with needed services to reduce the load on the court and system. Clif explained the goal well. We need to look forward to the 21st century, not at how we do business today, but at how we will work in the future.</p> <p>The only scenarios to consider are 5.5 and 6. Scenario 5.5 makes little sense. How would we screen families to identify those with needs? Providing screening at two locations is duplicative. We need to deploy resources more effectively. Family Law cases do not arrive in court with obvious problem signs and all issues flagged.</p> <p>We should support Scenario 6 or a Scenario 7 (centralized family law). And we should consider the operational cost in 2032 if we have Family Law operations spread all over the county. My hunch is that Scenario 6 would be cheaper than other options.</p>
<p>Hon. Judge Doerty (voting member)</p> <p>Chief Judge Unified Family Court KC Superior Court</p>	<p>We need to get the Facilities Master Plan (FMP) over to the council as soon as possible.</p> <p>Scenario 6 best meets Superior Court needs over the near and long terms.</p> <p>Scenario 5.5 is confusing.</p> <p>Of all the scenarios, it comes down to Scenarios 5.5 and 6. Scenario 6 is better than 5.5.</p> <p>Scenario 1 is unacceptable and should be eliminated from consideration.</p> <p>Generally likes the FMP Draft.</p>

Superior Court Committee Members and Attendees	
<p>Paul Sherfey (voting member)</p> <p>Chief Admin. Officer KC Superior Court</p>	<p>Getting the building that was envisioned in the OMP is the most important thing. The OMP had a goal of one site co-location of children and family cases. Many of the 11 recommendations in the OMP relate to a new building. The only scenario that comes close to meeting all of the OMP recommendations and realizing the intent of the OMP is Scenario 6.</p> <p>A Scenario 7 could be included to demonstrate what it would take to address the north and south end needs.</p> <p>Operational costs increase if case types are split, with two facilitator groups, two Family Law Information Centers, and the like. Not the efficient service delivery and synergy envisioned in OMP.</p>
<p>Hon. Judge Hilyer</p> <p>Presiding Judge KC Superior Court</p>	<p>On a recent visit to Clark County, Las Vegas, they told us that we would outgrow the building by opening day. Every location our judges have visited has told us that they were out of room and needed additional growth space by the time the facility was built.</p>
<p>Hon. Judge Halpert KC Superior Court</p>	<p>Conceiving of a screening approach is difficult. Screening cannot be done in an efficient or reliable manner.</p> <p>A major number of in-custody Family Law appearances are for contempt of court. Superior Court is considering keeping these appearances downtown.</p>
<p>Hon. Judge Hubbard</p> <p>Chief Judge Juvenile Court KC Superior Court</p>	<p>Co-locating juvenile law and dependency is critical. Treating juvenile law cases holistically by centering on the family is critical.</p> <p>Screening families degrades this mission. While Cliff took no position on a scenario, his statement is really in support of Scenario 6, or a Scenario 7 even more so. We should look to the future and stand with Scenario 6.</p>
<p>Hon. Judge McCarthy KC Superior Court</p>	<p>Scenarios 5.5 and 6 are the only scenarios worth considering. The other scenarios do not accomplish the OMP goal of combining matters in one courthouse effectively.</p> <p>Scenario 6 has a greater potential to accommodate future growth than 5.5. Between 5.5 and 6, 5.5 is "penny-wise and pound foolish."</p> <p>Generally likes the FMP Draft.</p>

Superior Court Committee Members and Attendees	
<p>Steve Gustaveson (for Bruce Knutson)</p> <p>Juvenile Court Ops. KC Superior Court</p>	<p>This is an opportunity that happens once in a couple generations. We should think long term. We want to do it right.</p> <p>We should support Scenario 6.</p>
<p>Rachael DeVillar-Fox (for Jorene Moore)</p> <p>Family Court Ops. KC Superior Court</p>	<p>We should build for growth because we'll outgrow the facility very quickly.</p> <p>Screening for services is not viable. It is very difficult to determine who needs services and who doesn't, especially at filing. Splitting Family Law between Alder and the KCCH would be difficult.</p> <p>Support Scenario 6.</p>

Executive Department Committee Members	
<p>Kathy Brown (voting member)</p> <p><i>Co-Chair SC FMP Steering Committee</i></p> <p>Director, FMD</p>	<p>We must consider the Alder project in the context of all the other county criminal justice needs. Scenario 6 integrates case types, but does not consider the costs of Maleng Regional Justice Center (MRJC) detention expansion at \$60 million, KCSO evidence storage at \$40 million, reconfiguring King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) precincts, or the council-directed relocation of Criminal Investigation Division (CID) downtown at \$10 million. We also must move Bellevue District Court out of Surrey Downs, the cost of which is unknown. We need two District Court courtrooms in the south end, space for the Prosecuting Attorney's Office (PAO), and space for Office of the Public Defender (OPD) in the KCCH. KCSO needs a space for their helicopter. We need to consider how to meet all these county needs without breaking the bank.</p> <p>Scenario 5.5 meets as many needs as possible without breaking the bank, or voters' willingness to support the project. It is the best "balancing act" across county needs. It provides treatment services for families needing services, but avoids Family Support impacts to PAO.</p> <p>The Executive recommendation for Scenario 5.5 was 15 courtrooms. We need to check back with the Executive to confirm this number and approach. It probably won't change, but we need to provide the steering committee's feedback before the final recommendation.</p> <p>We should note that the bigger the facility, the less outside revenue possible from private development on the site.</p>

Executive Department Committee Members	
<p>Krista Camenzind (voting member)</p> <p>OMB</p>	<p>Review page 63 of the Draft FMP, depicting the incremental differences in operational costs among the facility scenarios. Costs are very large for last two options – there is over \$1 million in additional operating costs for Scenario 6.</p> <p>We must consider the operational cost to gather support for any scenario, including voter support. We need to ensure our ability to pay the operating costs for the scenario we put before the voters.</p> <p>Scenario 5.5 is the preferred scenario.</p> <p>Scenario 2 is Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) second choice. It allows for growth in Mental Illness / Drug Dependency (MIDD) and other services, meeting the (OMP) goal of connecting families and services, but it's affordable within our existing operating budget. Land banking would provide future flexibility for additional growth and future needs.</p>
<p>Toni Rezab (voting member)</p> <p>Chief of Admin., DAJD</p>	<p>Thoroughly excited at the potential for a new facility.</p> <p>We need to beware unintended consequences in selecting a scenario. Review page 49, paragraph 3 of the Draft FMP, listing the number of adult transports from the KCCF to Alder. Today, 160 adults are transported from the KCCF to Alder annually. That number increases to 960 if all Family Law cases are located at Alder.</p> <p>We must recognize the significant additional operational costs that result from this increase, along with other operational impacts, especially to safety and security.</p> <p>Glad that the process is inclusive.</p>
<p>David Hocraffer (voting member)</p> <p>Director, OPD</p>	<p>Focus on the impacts to attorneys, efficiency, and costs, especially cost impact to the public.</p> <p>We should take Scenario 1 off the table for consideration. Because Scenarios 2 and 4 are almost equal to Scenario 5 in costs, we should also remove Scenarios 2 and 4 from consideration. Scenarios 5, 5.5, and 6 remain.</p> <p>The cost of Scenario 6 will be a tougher sell. We should keep all juvenile matters in one place. Scenarios 5 and 5.5 make sense. Narrow it to 5 or 5.5.</p>

Stakeholder Committee Members and Attendees	
<p>Leesa Manion (voting member)</p> <p>Chief of Staff, PAO</p>	<p>We respect Superior Court's wish not to have to split Family Law. Similarly, we must include Scenario 5 for consideration with 5.5 and 6 because of the potential impact to the Prosecutor's Family Support Unit.</p> <p>We do not want to split the Family Support Unit, so Scenario 5 should stay on the table. The vast majority of family law cases involve children tangentially. They do not come to court. We need to examine this in evaluating the scenarios.</p>
<p>Councilmember Lambert (voting member)</p> <p>King County Council</p>	<p>We need best practices to serve kids and avoid cycling through the system repeatedly.</p> <p>In depicting the scenario choices, pictures are most important factor. There should be an all-county option for comparison.</p> <p>The costs of changes in procedures must be considered along with the life-cycle costs. Gains in energy efficiency savings must be considered.</p> <p>Review page 49 of the Draft FMP, addressing transports. We need to fix this problem.</p> <p>We should phase the facility so we're not just "splitting it anyway". Bring public-private options into the discussion, including rental space that generates revenue. If we can generate private funding, the cost will be a less bitter pill to swallow.</p> <p>Review page 71 of the Draft FMP. The cost for Scenario 5.5 is \$13.49 annually for a \$400,000 house. It is roughly \$3 more for Scenario 6. Going from \$7 to \$16 (the difference between Scenarios 1 and 6) is a big deal, but an additional \$3 is not.</p> <p>We must also look at outside revenue.</p>

Stakeholder Committee Members and Attendees	
<p>Kathleen Royer (voting member)</p> <p>Private Attorney KCBA Representative</p>	<p>As a family law practitioner, favor the option that is the most long-range forward looking. Scenario 6 encompasses as much as possible.</p> <p>We need a strategy to get different legal systems working in an integrated fashion, with an in-depth discussion and public educational outreach/campaign.</p> <p>Voters will support Scenario 6 if they see the overall value in it, “one stop shopping” for families in crisis. We will need these services even more in the current economy.</p> <p>Operating cost should be considered in the context of creating a tax structure to give King County the money needed to operate the facility</p>
<p>Clif Curry</p> <p>Senior Analyst King County Council</p>	<p>Council approved the OMP including the policy goals for easy family access. The focus should be primarily on the families in the system, and the service partnerships for successful outcomes for those families, and not just the lawyers. We should review the FMP through the OMP lens, the goal of comprehensive family participation in services in mind.</p> <p>The OMP goal was to have all the Family Law operations in a single location. None of the scenarios now address this goal, because there is still a north/south split. We should support whatever scenario benefits King County and families needing services, by making service delivery more efficient overall. With consolidation, in the long run this will reduce case numbers and costs.</p> <p>We know there will be cascading impacts to the criminal justice system, both positive and negative, from the scenarios. We need to examine these in our review. The regular planning approach is “walking backwards into the future,” looking at what past trends are for future planning. We don’t want to recreate 1967 in 2030. We need to also positively look forward – not envisioning our current operations, but what we will need differently for the future.</p> <p>The KCCH was built during a recession, it can be done.</p>
<p>Marcus Hochstetler</p> <p>Library Director KC Law Library</p>	<p>Over 50 percent of visitors to the Law Library are dealing with Family Law issues, so having law library access with Family Law cases is important.</p> <p>We support Scenario 6. We could support Scenario 5.5.</p>

..title

A MOTION accepting the superior court targeted facility
master plan.

..body

WHEREAS, the superior court of King County provides juvenile, family law and supporting therapeutic courts services to the 1.86 million citizens in King County, and

WHEREAS, Ordinance 15083, adopting the 2005 King County Budget, authorized funding for a targeted operational master plan and called for a work plan to review the operations, services, and potential facilities needs for the juvenile, family law and supporting therapeutic courts, and

WHEREAS, the work plan was approved by the King County council by motion in August 2005, and

WHEREAS, Ordinance 15601 approved the superior court targeted operational master plan in September 2006, and

WHEREAS, Ordinance 15652, adopting the 2007 King County Budget, authorized funding for a superior court facility master plan and called for a work plan that included plans to integrate the work plan with other criminal justice planning efforts and show how stakeholders shall be coordinated with the planning work and included in oversight of the planning effort, and

WHEREAS, the superior court facility master plan work plan was approved by the King County council by motion in May 2007, and

WHEREAS, over the last two years, elected judges and staff of the superior court, the King County prosecutor, deputy prosecutors, and staff, the King County sheriff and

staff, and staff of the office of management and budget, the facilities management division of the department of executive services, the department of adult and juvenile detention, the office of public defense, the king county law library, the state of Washington Department of Social and Health Services, the state of Washington Attorney General's Office, and public and private stakeholders, attorneys, social service providers and others, participated in the development of the superior court facility master plan, and

WHEREAS, the superior court facility master plan work group developed a range of potential scenarios for facilities at the King County youth services center site, and

WHEREAS, K.C.C. 4.04.200 establishes the processes for operational and facilities master planning efforts that include current and future workload assumptions, and

WHEREAS, the superior court facility master plan has been reviewed and approved by the superior court facility master plan steering committee, and

WHEREAS, as required in K.C.C. 4.04.200, the King County executive has approved the superior court facilities master plan and has transmitted it to council for its review and approval;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the King County council:

The superior court facility master plan, as described in Attachment A. to this motion, is hereby accepted.

Attachments: A. Superior Court Targeted Facilities Master Plan OMB/Executive Office Review Draft